FREE INDIA

36th Year Of Publication ★ June 22, 1975 ★ 20 Paise

RECEIVED ON 23 JUN

★

Young Sasha Muraviyov playing hide and seek happily. It looks as though he has forgotten that only four months ago he was in bed unconscious with dangerous brain trauma. The skill of Sophia Nersesyants, a specialist in Neurosurgery for children saved him.

(See report on page 2)

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

An operation is underway.

Seeing this healthy young man, happy father of his little Olechka, none will think that in his childhood he had to undergo a major operation on account of brain tumour.

A Pioneer in Neurosurgery

By IVETTA KNYAZEVA

Fifty-five-year-old Sophia Nersesyants is a specialist in neurosurgery. Her patients are not adults, but children, little children, whom nature has cruelly handicapped, and who have to be brought back to a full-blooded life—that is her job.

I called on Sophia Nersesyants on a Saturday evening, in her home. She speaks in a soft and confiding manner with that rare gift of sincerity that makes people listen and believe.

How did she become a neuro surgeon? She entered the First Moscow Medical Institute. But the speciality of the neurosurgeon was not an automatic choice, for even at the beginning of the present century the brain was still considered a forbidden zone for the surgeon's scalpel.

It was a little over 50 years ago that the Soviet surgeon Nikolai Burdenko proceeded from timid experiments to bold successful operations on the brain, thus writing down the first Russian pages in the history of world neurosurgery. His activities in the field are considered among the greatest achievments of the present age. Sophia Nersesyants' teacher, Professor Andrei Arendt, was a friend and collaborator of Academician Nikolai Burdenko.

(Contd. on page 11)

FREE INDIA
Phone: 85304
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
6 Months Rs. 5 00
1 Year Rs. 10 00
Single Copy 20 Ps.
OUTSIDE INDIA
6 Months Rs. 20
1 Year Rs. 40
Circulation Manager
FREE INDIA WEEKLY
MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS-600002.

Regd. No. M. 4181 20 PAISE Telephone : 85304
36th YEAR OF PUBLICATION
Free India
Founder : E. R. GOVINDAN
Vol. XXXVI | Madras, Sunday, June. 22, 1975 | No. 40

FOR ALL YOUR
PRINTING WORKS
CONTACT :
FREE INDIA PRESS
77, General Patters Road,
MADRAS - 600 002

Banks Can Help Contain Youth Unrest--K. K. Shah

THE Public sector financial institutions have a great responsibility in not only covering the large masses of the poor living in rural areas directly or indirectly, but have the more serious responsibility of promoting and financing self-employment schemes, said Mr. K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, at a seminar in Bombay.

He warned: "They have to take into account the frustration of the educated youth today. Unless their frustration is contained, we cannot hope to have peaceful development".

The subject of the seminar was "The Role of Public Sector Financial Institutions and the Present Economy of the Country."

Following are excerpts from the Governor's speech :

The major role of financial institutions is to mobilise savings of masses and to canalise them into productive activity in accordance with national priorities. India has a diversified and a fairly well developed, financial institutional system, at the head of which stands the Reserve Bank, the central monetary authority, which not only performs the conventional central banking functions but is also charged with a developmental role. Public sector financial institutions are of 3 categories :

(a) The public sector banks-comprising of the State Bank, its subsidiaries and the 14 nationalised banks which together account for 85% of the business of the banking industry.

(b) The term lending institutions for industry at the head of which stands the IDBI. Other institutions in this category include IFC, ICICI, SFCs and SIDCs. UTI is in a category by itself.

(c) Financial institutions for agriculture, such as ARC, AFC and the entire gamut of the co-operative banking system.

GOOD PROGRESS

Public sector banks have made remarkable progress since nationalisation of banks in 1969—transformation from elite banking to mass banking—from forward States and districts to backward districts and regions. Bank branches have been taken to remote corners of the country. The number of people served by a bank branch was 60,000 in 1969 which has come down to 30,000 in 1974 and it is expected that it will further be reduced to 15,000 in the next few years. The accent has been on underbanked areas.

Under the lead bank scheme, various districts in the country have been allotted to specific banks, each lead bank being charged with the responsibility of surveying the banking potential of the district, identifying centres for branch expansion and opening branches in co-operation with other banks, formulation of specific schemes for the betterment of the poorer sections of the society, particularly small farmers and artisans, in consultation with the district authorities and co-ordination to ensure that the schemes are financed with vigour by all the banks working together.

As regards credit for the priority sector, there has been a phenomenal rise in bank finance to what are known as the hitherto neglected sectors.

FOR THE SMALL MAN

By differential Interest Rate Scheme, finance is extended by the public sector banks at a specially low rate of interest of 4% per annum to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other low income groups for various productive activities.

A new dimension is provision of consultancy services to new entrepreneurs.

The most important change which has occurred in banking, quite apart from the figures which themselves are impressive, is the real turn in the attitude of the banker to the small man—the concept of viability of a business proposition has replaced the traditional security orientation.

While the banks provide mainly working finance and medium term credit, it is the term-lending and development corporations which extend longer term finance. They have done yeoman service in identifying new entrepreneurs in ensuring geographical diversification of new industry with special reference to backward areas and in building up the professional cadre in industry.

(Contd. on page 10)

Bitter Experience!

My experience in West Bengal made me realise that unless the frustration of the intelligent boys and girls in India is arrested and contained, the country will be called upon to face a difficult situation. You may be interested to know how I learnt this lesson. I was invited by a college in Calcutta. The boys and girls, as soon as I entered, said politely that they had heard me often but would like me to hear them. I agreed. Some of their spokesmen told me that most of them were first-class or high second class. When they went home, their mother told them that she could not feed them a second time on some days. They had no books. They were staying in slums; had no electric light to read at night; had to walk four miles and could not get a cup of milk. But those who had failed were coming in cars and had ayahs to bring food to feed them in the premises of the educational institutions.

Then one of them asked me a question; "Whom will you look after? Who is the asset of the country? Those who had failed or those who had secured first class or higher second class". Before I could answer these questions, I was asked: "When will the next elections take place?" I said—"Two and a half years hence." He parried my answer and said "Enough time to answer my questions." I blurted out, in my anxiety to know their minds, by saying "If I do not answer, what would happen?" Then he said: "I will take it for granted that my vote has no value and I shall do something else by which I will be valued". Then he told me that some of the Naxalites are first class boys and girls. I came away with the conviction that every effort should be made to see that not only their frustration was contained but was replaced by bright hope for the future.

— K. K. Shah

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER
(OFFICE ESTD : 1924)
Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and Notables, Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5/- 3 questions Rs. 2/- Horoscope or writing time required.
Vivaga Poruthangal in Tamil Re. 1, Jotish Janabodhini—Tamil Rs 2-50.
Pt. Kaliyur M. Srinivasa Chariar
"THAPONITHI" Phone: 443654
Thyagarayanagar,
Madras-600017.

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

When I have become incapable of evil and when nothing harsh or haughty occupies, be it momentarily, my thought-world, then, and not till then, my non-violence will move all the hearts of all the world.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY June 22, 1975.

AFTER ALLAHABAD

The time has come to save Smt. Indira Gandhi from her own followers.

After the Allahabad High Court decision and the result of Gujarat election, she was hesitating to continue in office, according to newspaper reports.

This is also confirmed by the extra-ordinary steps taken by her lieutenants to collect crowds frequently before the P.M.'s residence. She has been deceived into believing that the pledges of loyalty taken in Delhi streets are spontaneous. The truth about the amounts spent on these gimmicks may not come out till something happens necessitating an enquiry into the party affairs.

The Delhi demonstrations and the resolution and the speeches at the CPP have exposed the inner weakeness of the party. It has been proved beyond any doubt that if Smt. Indira Gandhi goes, the Congress party will collapse. It is not ready to accept the leadership of any one else. Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Mr Chavan have proved that they cannot carry on even temporarily without the protection offered by the presence of Smt. Indira.

The most ridiculous part of the whole unhappy episode is the massive support offered by the CPI and the TNCC! The CPI has no roots in the country. The Gujarat election has confirmed it. TNCC is yet to strike roots in Tamil Nadu. Like the Phoenix, the Congress is burning itself. How it is going to rise from the ashes is yet to be seen!

— —

Veeranam : Warning

There is enough water in Thiruvanmiyur, a city suburb. But our engineers couldn't lay the right pipes properly to bring it to Madras.

The project to bring Veeranam water to Madras is a multi-crore one. Giant size pipes are to be manufactured and laid for a distance of over 130 miles on a difficult terrain.

The project is likely to fail. And when the failure is finally detected, none of the people responsible for preparing it will be there to answer.

Will it not be wise to have a second look immediately at the costly project before more money, time and labour are wasted, depending on the ill-advice of a set of incompetent engineers?

Sexual Revolution Without Scientific Sex Information

Today's younger generation, in many societies, tends toward casual sexual relationships, conforming to behaviour patterns that are part of changed social attitudes that have brought about a climate of greater sexual freedom, or, depending on viewpoint, sexual permissiveness.

But the record of the past 10 years or so according to articles in the current issue of World Health, show that the young people know virtually little, or nothing, about sexually transmitted diseases,

And they know even less about the risks of catching or passing on such infections, or of the practical means to prevent them.

According to Dr. Georges Causse, chief of the World Health Organization (WHO) venereal diseases unit in Geneva: "The curious fact is that the present sexual revolution has not been matched by the spread of intelligent sex information."

CASUAL SEXUAL CONTACT

For example, one study, carried out in the United Kingdom referred to, shows 1,539 people becoming infected from a single source.

"Those who tend to select their sexual contacts casually could reduce their chance of infection by using specific preventive measures," he says, "These include the use of a condom by the male during sexual intercourse; genital hygiene before and after intercourse; and regular medical examinations to ascertain that they are not infected."

Among the factors blamed for the rising incidence of sexually transmitted diseases are the new urban lifestyle, the increase in business and holiday travel, the waning influence upon the young of church and family, and the widespread use of the pill and other contracpetives that not only eliminate the fear of pregnancy, but also decrease the use of the condom—one expert says "by 50 per cent."

According to estimates cited by Giovanni Caletti, director of dermatology Provincial General Hospital at Mestre, Venice, more than 215 million travellers crossed national boundaries during 1973.

"The pursuit of pleasure as an escape, as a flight from responsibility and the difficulties of life, is becoming more and frequent...A sexual adventure is considered, at least by men but women are also beginning in the same way—as the logical happy ending to a holiday or a journey."

CURRENT TRENDS

Figures for the United States underscore current trends. According to Dr. Causse, they are cited "not because they are more alarming than elsewhere but because the statistical and epidemiological data are complete." For example:

—That although some 800,000 cases of gonococcal infections were reported in the United States during 1973, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, WHO's regional office for the Americas, estimates the actual number of cases as probably exceeding 2.5 million. Such under-reporting is representative of the global situation.

—That the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases in the 15-19 and 20-22 age groups are twice as high as for all other United States age groups. It is highest however, in the 20-24 age group from four to five times as high.

—That figures published in 1974 show some 91,000 reported cases of syphilis, making it the United States' third, after gonorrhea and chickenpox, communicable disease;

—That the price tag to the United States economy in 1972, only from one sexually transmitted disease, "complications of gonoranea in women", was estimated in a study "extrapolated on a national basis" by the University of Tennessee at $212 million.

A WHO-sponsored meeting on health education in the control of sexually transmitted diseases held last November concluded that the medical response to what was described as a world wide epidemic has so far been ineffective. Some 50 experts from 25 countries then urged stepped-up sex education, particularly of the young, that is "objective, realistic and offered without a moralizing tone."

"It is clear that sexually transmitted diseases should no longer be considered in a purely nation. al context", according to Dr. Causse in calling for coordinated international measures.

BOOK-REVIEW

ELEVATED WAY

[The Elevated Way by K. S. Vaidhyanatha. 149, Karpagam Garden, Adyar, Madras-600 020.]

Mr. Vaidhyanatha, an Advocate and a modern Yogi in his book "The Elevated Way" has taken much pains to show how people can insulate themselves from the strains and stress of modern life. There is no short cut to peace of mind, or to riches. An individual's own intensive effort and his attitude towards the environment and changing life situation can only provide a Heaven on the earth or a Hell on the earth. Escapism is no answer to life's problems. There is no need for people to renounce responsibility, cast away duties and frown on the life on this earth. There is every reason to be happy and peaceful irrespective of the position of an individual in this phenomenal world. Modern psychologists and saints of yore confirm the science of peaceful living through proper adaptation, proper thinking and proper attitude and proper attunement to the environment. Yogi Vaidhyanatha, in his above book says that the principles of attraction and repulsion operate on the lower plane of Rajas-Thamas existence. The higher qualities of harmony, love, goodness, flourish at the elvated level of Satwa existence. The great Intelligence or Awareness which is the ground of all phenomena of which the Universe is made, animates the man and makes him go about as if he is the creator of these things of the world. Mr. Vaidhyanatha has given a very practical approach to the problems of life and how one could elevate himself to a higher level without being subjected to the tribulations of emotions and pairs of opposites even in the midst of an anxious and exacting life. He describes the higher man, the man of the world, the day's life and the clearing of the dirt. The elevated way which Yogi Vaidhyanatha shows to the readers, in a nut-shell makes the individual to know his real nature and his or her oneness with the eternal power that guides and directs the universe and which is at the back of the entire phenomenal world. Indeed, Chapter 9 of this book which deals with the technique secret of attracting material and spiritual success at one stroke. Can fate be controlled? Perhaps a very attentive reader in his most Satwic state can certainly find an answer to this very difficult and unsolved problem of destiny and the control over destiny.

The author's note on Schweitzer and Jung is an appropriate and valuable addition which can strengthen the illumination and sustain the fragrance of what the author has said in the earlier chapters.—ARS

'STALIN' SRINIVASAN

By P. G. SUNDARARAJAN

THE passing away of K. Srinivasan, known to the English Journalistic world as 'Stalin' and to the Tamil literary world as 'Manikkodi' Srinivasan, marks the end of an era of great journalists. Possessed of a restless spirit which sought intellectual fulfilment in the midst of a rat race for power and position, Srinivasan addressed himself to the analysis of fundamentals for a clearer comprehension of issues affecting the spiritual growth of the human being. Though his health was indifferent for the past fifteen years, his enthusiasm was unflagging; and he was ever in search of avenues through which he could continue the pilgrimage of the spirit to its ultimate goal of perfection in life.

Kuppuswami Srinivasan was born in Sirkhazhi on 30th May 1899. The cultural heritage of the soil watered by the Cauvery enriched his outlook when he completed his education in Madras Presidency College as a post-graduate. It was while he was trying to pursue his studies in law that C. Rajagopalachari invited him to serve on the staff of the National School that had been established in the wake of patriotic resurgence under Mahatma Gandhi. He soon drifted into journalism which remained his *forte* ever since. His first assignment was in *Daily Express*. Later he joined SWARAJYA founded by T. Prakasam. He had a spell of service in TAMIL NADU before he came under the adventurous influence of the legendary figure Sadanand who started the *Free Press News Agency* which, true to its name strove always to be free in expression and communication of information. After working as the Central Assembly Correspondent in Delhi for a time, Srinivasan went to London to cover the proceedings of the Sankaran Nair Committee which was set up by the Government of India to work in association with the much-hated Simon Commission on reforms to India. His work in the capital of the British Empire for more than eighteen months marked him out as stormy petrel where search for truth was concerned. Not only his crisp style of writing but also his capacity to find out things, in the face of official resistance and unnecessary curbs soon attracted the attention of the entire journalistic world where he was regarded from then on as a pioneer, in many aspects of news-gathering.

EXCITING

Returning to India at a time when the struggle for freedom was at its height, Srinivasan assumed the editorship of "The Free Press Journal", the powerful mouthpiece of the Congress which had been declared unlawful. When the publisher Sadanand was punished for an editorial by Srinivasan, the latter took the issue to the courts. Srinivasan's contention that the article was not illegal was upheld by the High Court. The restless spirit which was to possess Srinivasan later was first glimpsed when, soon after this incident, he left the journal and went to Varanasi to learn Samskrit on the banks of the Ganga and assimilate the spiritual essence of Hinduism. The call of the country, however, proved persistent and Srinivasan soon returned to throw himself heart and soul in the freedom movement. He was responsible for the continued publication of the underground congress bulletin. He was rewarded soon when he was arrested and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment which he spent in Nasik Jail.

On his release in 1933, Srinivasan felt called upon to usher in the renaissance in modern Tamil letters. He returned to Madras and founded the "Manikkodi". With practically nothing in the form of capital except enthusiasm and inextinguishable desire to revive literary appreciation, Srinivasan ventured upon this task with the help of that unparallelled stylist in Tamil writing, Va. Ra. (V. Ramaswamy Iyengar), whom he rediscovered for this purpose. Causing a sensation even in its first appearance, "Manikkodi" stood as the guardian of a renascent spirit that was attempting to find expression in the midst of the growing din of popular writing. The adventure of ideas one was invited to join in the pages of this journal remains to this day the most exciting. Names in modern Tamil writing which are today watchwords for creative writing were most of them part of this distinguished *coterie*. The Tamil language came into its own as a vehicle of artistic expression and was equated in its potentialities to the richness of English itself. The latent capacity for abstract expression, and the innate strength for technical assimilation were convincingly demonstrated in the themes dealt with and the issues discussed. The venture gave a new life to the language and a new forum to real aspirants.

AN INTERLUDE

The Manikkodi period was but an interlude in the incessant battle Srinivasan was waging to establish on a sound basis the type of Press he was interested in. His return to Bombay for further and more arduous experiments in close association with Sadanand, did not however mean that he had lost interest in the language in which he first spoke. The impression his personality had left pervaded the atmosphere and kept alive a spirit of enterprise on the part of those who took up with avidity the task he had begun. It was one of his unfulfilled dreams to revive the journal and provide a forum which is needed much more now than ever before. To a man who felt young even after he was seventy this task of revival was going to be just an exhilarating hobby. To this end he was keeping abreast of the progress of new writing in Tamil.

While "Manikkodi" was shaping into a premier short story periodical under that expert *raconteur* B. S. Ramiah after Va. Ra., Srinivasan was experimenting with various types of the daily press in English in Bombay. He started the "Sun" the "Standard" and later, "Commercial India" and 'Indian Parliament',

In these attempts he viewed the task in its qualitative aspect and was ever watchful to see that the nature of communication was not governed by the masses but that the masses benefited by the medium. The power of the written word appealed to him in a way which had ever influenced his though and action. Accuracy of ext

(Contd. on page 8)

why are savings important

because....

National development depends on the country's annual growth rate.

The growth rate depends on how much we invest in development. Investment depends on how much we save.

Savings quicken the pace of development if they are applied to priority sectors of economy. Priority sectors are fully financed by the Government.

What you save in National Savings, therefore, goes 100% into country's development.

Remember, National Savings offers you the same attractive rates of interest as others do, and more liberal tax exemptions. Besides, it offers you the excitement of participation in national reconstruction and defence.

save with national savings

NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMISSIONER,
Post Box No. 96, NAGPUR

davp 75/27

FREE INDIA, JUNE 22, 1975

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)

MR. A. K. A. ABDUS SAMAD, M.P.

With a view to have improvements at all stages of education among the members of the minority community of Muslims, the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India was formed at Madras, 74 years ago. Those who were connected with this Association have been striving their best to open new schools and colleges, so as to enable larger number of Muslims and others to have the benefit of better education. This Association has been giving scholarships to deserving students every year. Its achievements in recent years have been phenomenal and the credit for this should go, among others, to its President Mr. A.K. A. Abdus Samad and its Hony. Secretary Mr. A. A. Rasheed.

Mr. Abdus Samad comes of a respectable and highly cultured family. His father, Allama A. K. Abdul Hameed Baqavi, was an authority in some subjects and he translated the Holy Quran in Tamil. Born in 1926 at Karaikal, Mr. Samad studied in the New College and then in the Presidency College at Madras and obtained the M. A. Degree in Islamic History and Culture. For his abilities as a speaker, he was given many prizes and medals. As he has a flair for journalism, he has been editing a Tamil monthly by name "Mani Vilakku" and ran a Tamil weekly named "Manichudar". He is now connected with an English weekly "Crescent" and a Tamil daily "Ara Murasu". He has published the only complete translation of the Holy Quran in Tamil and a good number of other admirable books.

As a Municipal Councillor at Madras and as a member of the Madras and Annamalai University Senates, he did well. Since he is deeply interested in the field of Education, he is serving with zeal as the Chairman of the New College at Madras and Patron of the Dr. Zakir Husain. College at Ilayangudi. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Islamic Universities Conference and he attended its session at Fez at the invitation of the Government of Morocco. He visited Saudi Arabia in 1971 as a member of the Government of India Haj Delegation to holy places.

Mr. Samad is a businessman and an industrialist. He is a member of the Advisory Council for Commerce of the Government of India and a member of the Development Council for Leather and Leather Industry. In politics, he is a staunch Muslim Leaguer and he is now the President of the Tamil Nadu State Muslim League He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1964 and was re-elected in 1970. He has travelled in many countries of the East, United Kingdom, the Continent, United States of America and Canada As late as last March, he toured the Far East delivering Meelad lectures. As he is a prolific writer, a fluent speaker, an experienced Parliamentarian and a loved leader he can surely carve out a coveted place in the public life of our country and serve the people.

SHRI KOLA PERUMAL CHETTY

There are many good men and women amidst us but they are not known to the public adequately. They lead clean lives, look into their professional affairs, do not engage themselves in all sorts of things and spend their time quietly and respectably. Among them, Shri Kola Perumal Chetty is one. He is a businessman in textiles. He has earned well through hard work and honest means. He feels that those blessed with wealth, should utilise atleast a part of it for the benefit of others. He is an upholder of our Indian culture and traditions and he is anxious that they should continue. With this aim in view, he offered 22 grounds of land next to the Vaishnav College at Arumbakkam and a big amount to the Vallabhacharya Vidya Sabha to start a school and mould the young properly. The Sabha accepted his donations and started a school by name Kola Perumal Chetty Vaishnava School in July 1972, in a thatched hut. By October 1973, a strong two-storeyed building for the school was constructed and it was declared open by Shri C. Subramaniam, our Union Minister. The Chief Donor of the school Shri Perumal Chetty is continuing to give liberal donations and its Correspondent Shri Govind Das Purushotham Das is taking very keen interest to make it a model school.

Shri Perumal Chetty is a man of pleasant manners, piety and humility. He is fortunate to have Mrs. Saraswathi Amma as his wife. She cooperates with him admirably in his personal and other affairs. She is philanthropic minded. She has given a big donation to the Vallabhacharya Vidya Sabha for starting a school for girls and a school by name Kola Saraswathi Vaishnav School will be inaugurated very shortly.

Selection By Looks!

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

HAVE you ever heard of selection of a cricket player for a representative side by looks? If you have'nt I shall recite a classic case which happened more than four decades ago, when I was myself a candidate for the Madras University team to play in the Inter-University cricket tournament.

The Madras Varsity selection committee in that year consisted of three top class cricketers, all of them Madras State players. And one of them was a professor who was, besides his unquestioned prowess as a player, known for tripping in his speech. The professor provided great mirth to his listeners by the manner in which he literally transalated his "thinking in Tamil" into English. "He has a good reception" he remarked about a batsman meaning he received the ball in the middle of the bat. "You must bowl, bowl and over-bowl," he would tell a young bowler, who was bowling short to pitch up his deliveries.

It was this same professor who had the bright idea of choosing a player by his dress and looks. It perhaps was a "self-tribute", because the Professor turned up always impeccably dressed. "He looks a cricketer", if one, or his co-selector, heard this remark from the Professor, he knew that the candidate was in the Professor's team and nothing could shake his resolve to choose him, whether the fellow had any cricketing ability or not.

Visvanathan of Osmania University was such a chap, who sauntered into the Marina ground, in flannels and a bright blazer, while a trial match was being played to select the team the same evening He introduced himself to the selectors and, the manner in which the Professor purred on seeing him it was evident Visvanathan had won his heart and a place in the team.

The big joke of it all was that Visvanathan, after staying a few minutes, excused himself from the scene, without offering to the selectors anything by way of cricket to ponder upon. Lo and behold, while quite a couple of candidates, who went through a fire and brimstone of a special net practice the same evening, after playing the trial match, could find places only as reserves, Visvanathan was in the eleven for the first match to be played a couple of days hence.

But it must be said that, at the time of the selection, none had the idea that Visvanathan was a novice at cricket. Only at the next morning A. K. Haridas, the Madras captain, discovered that Visvanathan could neither bat nor bowl and the blazer bearing the Osmania Varsity Crest—at that time this came under the Madras University—was given to him for his athletic skill. He could run and run and beat others at the race but what use was it for Haridas.

The shocked captain at once took a bee-line to the Professor's house, told him of his discovery about Visvanathan's incapacity to play cricket and pleaded to include one of the reserves—I and the late A. Rangarajan were the two reserves—in his place. But the Professor was adamant and would not go back on his assessment of Visvanathan based on his looks. And Visvanathan did play, and bag a Varsity cap without bagging a single run or a wicket!

HEROIC

The American proudly exhibited a small scar.

'See that?" he said. "I got it when I fell from the window of a room on the forty fourth floor of the skyscraper where I work"

"The forty fourth floor, and you weren't killed?" gasped his friend, incredulously.

"No. I was lucky—I feel in wards."

• • •

BABY OR HUBBY?

After the family had increased to three it was decided to employ a girl as nursemaid.

"My husband is very particular whom we engage," said the mistress to the girl who applied for the job. "Are you faithful? Have you a kind and loving disposition? Will you——."

"Excuse me, madam," said the girl, "but am I to take care of the baby or your husband?".

• • •

A well-known peer, slightly in disposed, announced through the Press that he was cancelling all his engagements. This rather perturbed his wide-eyed chorus girl friend. She said he'd only popped the question to her the night before.

Comments By Vishnu

Education In India Too Urban Biased

Delivering the 18th convacation address at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Union Finance Minister Sri C. Subramaniam had some interesting observations to make about education in our country.

He said :

"University education in India has still a heavy urban bias and is by and large unrelated to the realities of rural life and its problems. Medical education, for example, still concentrates on the esoteric diseases of the urban elite, and pays little attention to the basic health needs of the vast rural population. Physical sciences and engineering education too ignore the needs of the villagers. Surprisingly even higher agricultural education tends to acquire an urban bias—as the teachers have never been exposed to the actual conditions of farming in rural areas. Many of our scientists and technologists who have been produced at great social cost, chose to sit in their ivory towers and occupy themselves with academic problems which have little or no social relevance.

Education, thus, makes the rural youth, a foreigner to his own society. He becomes a misfit in his society as he is unable to shed his bias, his thinking and his habits acquired in the university, however irrelevant they may be to rural life. He thus drifts away from the society he came from and is of no use to it. The educated tend to crowd the cities, swelling the ranks of the educated unemployed while the rural areas—who need most the benefits of education—are deprived of them. Higher Technical education in medical, physical and agricultural sciences and engineering should be made to have a distinct rural orientation and should be made to concern itself with the actual problems facing our rural communities. Our educational system should develop and reflect this national vision

In many countries, students are required to put in a year or two of military service. Development of the nation is as important as its defence. I do not see any reason why all the university students cannot put in a year of Rural Development service, before they are awarded the degrees by the universities. At least to a limited extent this expose the students to the hard realities of rural life and problems and influence their thinking I do not view this period of rural service as social service but as a potent educational instrument for earning through doing Hence, it may be better to provide for this compulsory Rural Development service some time in the middle of the degree course, so that the student may have the chance to view the rest of the course in the light of his rural experience. This idea needs to be practised especially in relation to the students of technical subjects such as medicine, engineering and agriculture.

Similarly the teachers in the universities too should be asked to put in a year of Rural Development service once in 5 years to enable them to be in touch with development in rural areas. This will enable them to choose problems of significance to rural transformation in their scientific and academic work.

Organisational and institutional arrangements have to be evolved to make the best use of the service of the students, made available as an integral part of the educational system. It is through unremitting labour, that countries work economic miracles. One pratical feature which is common to both communistic and capitalistic economic systems is the recognition of the dignity and value of labour. I sincerely hope that the idea of compulsory Rural Development service advocated by me will help our youth to develop a healthy respect of Labour apart from exposing them to the realities and problems of rural life.

Science and Technology instead of exculsively looking at the moon and analysing its rocks, should look at our rural areas, and analyse their resources. The knowledge acquired and the technologies developed to land man on the moon, should be harnessed to survey the resources of the earth and and exploit it intelligently and efficiently for the benefit of the rural poor. I consider the involvement of our scientists and technologists in our Rural Development efforts to be of the highest importance.

Relevant education holds the key to the solution of our poverty problem. Once we redesign it to suit our needs, and produce generations of educated youth who will fit into the society they came from, and work for its uplift with a clear appreciation of the conceptual framework of our strategy for the elimination of poverty and identify themselves with the fortunes of the rural folks, we would have succeeded in our task—however insuperable it may appear to be. Once we convert our human resources—currently regarded as a liability —into growing assets, our threats will turn out to be opportunities.

According to a nursery rhyme, little girls are made of sugar and spice and all things nice. In this picture little Vyjayanthimala appears to be asking Union Finance Minister C. Subramaniam "Since Sugar and spice are heavily taxed commodities will you spare little girls like me from your stern fiscal measures, Uncle ?"

FUN AND LAUGHTER

GRATEFUL !

It was at a convention dinner The program was long, and the speakers many. I was well towards the end of the list. As each speaker rose, the audience fell in numbers. When my turn came I noticed to my dismay that only one solitary individual remained. I was young and at the beginning of my career. I felt the practice would do me good and so went through with my whole oration to the best of my ability. On concluding I saw to my amazement that the same individual was still there. I was overcome with gratitude. I rushed over to the man, shook his hand warmly, and said, "Thank you. You are a perfect gentleman."

"I know I am," he replied, "and I hope you are too. I am the next speaker."—*Dr. Samuel Benslon.*

* * *

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

On one occasion, when Lincoln was going to attend a political convention, one of the rivals, a liveryman, provided him with a slow horse, hoping that he would not reach his destination in time. Lincoln got there, however, and when he returned the horse he said :

"You keep this horse for funerals, don't you ?"

"Oh, no !" replied the liveryman.

"Well, I'm glad of that, for if you did you'd never get a corpse to the grave in time for the resurrection..

AT LEAST THAT !

The steps up to the railway platform were steep, and this, added to the weight of the bag, caused the large man to pant considerably.

"Carry your bag, sir?" asked a small boy.

"No, get out of my way," came the answer, between gaps.

The lad persisted, however, and made the stout one so angry that he snapped his second refusal with a force that was not to be questioned.

"Well can I hold your breath, sir ?" jeered the lad.

From page 5

SRINIVASAN

pression resulting from clarity of thought was the burden of his song as a journalist. Thus he brought a new kind of writing which was terse in expression and concise in scope. His article on Gandhiji in *Indian Parliament* soon after the assassination still remains the most complete expression of a complicated personality.

HUMAN APPROACH

Uncompromisingly cricical where basic principles of life were involved, Srinivasan never failed to take into account the human element. This capacity for understanding helped him in his work as secretary to the Bombay Legislature Congress Party. His mind revelled, in studying the multi-directional pulls in organisations composed essentially of individualistic elements. Close association with giants and pioneers in the field added to his inherent capacity to achieve the palpably impossible in organisation and expression. In a world noisy with the claptrap of popular catch phrases he sought to play a tune resonant with the notes of a deeper harmony. To this end he counted no cost and the risks he undertook were numerous. Failure of a venture in the ordinary sense of the term seldom affected the tempo of his work. His abiding faith in the innate desire of man to have knowledge and knowledge of the right type kept him constantly aware of his self-imposed responsibility.

Most of the prominent figures in all-India politics became his associates during this time. He soon revived his association with the "Free Press Journal" and "Bharath Jyothi". During the second world war, he became the secretary of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference and served the organisation for about five years. It was during this period that Srinivasan was given the affectionte appellation of "Stalin", stemming from his drooping moustache.

Later, Srinivasan, for a while, edited *The Indian News Chronicle* at Delhi, along with Uma Shankar Dikshit. With the advent of independence, those in power, were keen on utilising Srinivasan's talents for the various tasks of nation-building. R. R. Diwakar, when he was Minister for Information and Broadcasting, invited Srinivasan to take up the post of the Madras Regional Board of the Central Film Censor Board. That Srinivasan had seldom seen films seemed to Diwakar to qualify the former for that post. Before very long, Srinivasan felt that he should serve the people of a free India as their representative in Parliament. He offered to stand for the Lok Sabha and his candidature was almost finalised, in 1952, when by one of those inexplicable complications of political activity, he was bypassed. Reluctantly, Srinivasan returned to 'examining' films and later became the mouth-piece of the industry itself.

HIS CONCEPT OF VALUES

Service for the motion picture industry was perhaps least dreamt of by this thinker when he took to journalism as a career early in his life. It was also characteristic of the man who believed in regulating one's conduct in relation to the social set-up one finds oneself in, without conflict to one's dharma, that he was first engaged in censoring the films meant for public exhibition. His experience in thus trimming the medium of all its less useful trappings seemed to the spokesmen of the industry to qualify him for work in a sphere which involved advocacy of their own case in the solution of problems arising from their output. Only those who knew the cross he had to bear while acting for the Government as Regional Officer could realise the significance of the apparently irrational switchover from the position of a critic to that of a sponsor.

AS FILM CENSOR

During the years he was examining films, the industry in the South was on the verge of tears. The producers who had their own ideas about public entertainment were often puzzled and upset by the standards he set for clean and wholesome pastime. They feared that a puritan had come to destroy the very basis of their medium.

They were intrigued when he made them see his point on many an occasion by an appeal to the best in them. Deviation from decency to the extent where human dignity was likely to be affected and lowering of taste by an appeal to primary instincts were two of the spectres he set out to lay in his work as censoring officer. To this end he went a long way to convince the affected party, the producer in this case. His anxiety was that any change in the finished product should as far as possible be by agreement rather than by enforcement of authority which he was endowed with.

His conception of values was not merely idealistic or theoretical, for he was fully aware of the inevitable reality of the medium which it was his duty to modify and adapt. When a producer, in an attempt to prove to him the apparent vagueness of standards, asked him what he thought was decent in the matter of apparel for characters appearing in a picture, Srinivasan replied: "The dress in which you would expect your wife and your sister to accompany you to a temple" The producer was perhaps not fully convinced. He could not understand why temples should be dragged into a discussion about entertaiment. But he could not very well dispute the soundness of the definition.

MOVING TRIBUTE

The resistance to his attempts to cleanse the field took strange consolation from ill-informed whisperings when a picture with superficial iconoclastic flavour was certified during the term of his office. After the initial excitement had died down, there was ample scope for deep cogitation and some of the real issues involved came into proper perspective. In the result, the industry with one voice paid a moving tribute when Srinivasan was transferred to Calcutta. In one of the most colourful and successful functions ever organised by the film makers of Madras, the tycoons sang his praise in unison which seemed to foretell the role he was going to play in espousing their cause later. It was during his work in Calcutta that the then Prisident of the Film Federation of India spotted his capacity for understanding the other side. To Srinivasan himself this change-over did not seem to appear phenomenal.

After retirement from the Film Federation, Srinivasan fought an unequal battle with his failing health in his desire to do something that would stand for the permanence of values in the current situation. No branch of knowledge was too obscure for him to take up for study and interpretation. He enthused many a scholar in their attempts to find the essentials of life. His presidentship of the Bombay Tamil Sangam was marked by intense activity in litarary and artistic endeavours. His participation in the All India Writers Conference in Madras in 1959 gave life to an otherwise tame affair.

SHAH'S TRIBUTE

During the past few years, Srinivasan was closely associated with the Tamilnadu Governor, K.K. Shah, one of his old colleagues during the freedom struggle. Shah drew him out of his retirement and persuaded him to give his guidance in public activities like Gandhi Jayanthi. It was a great personal loss to Shah when Srinivasan breathed his last on the 2nd of this month. In a moving tribute, Shah observed that "Srinivasan as a journalist inspired both the intellectuals and the masses to supreme sacrifice." It was an index of their friendship that the governor rushed to pay his last respects to Srinivasan and stayed till the cremation. Among the messages of condolence that poured in from shocked friends were those of the Union Ministers Uma Shankar Dixit another former colleague and I. K. Gujral.

To those who knew Srinivasan intimately, his demise is incredible. One feels he is still there to offer words of advice and lead one into discussion of higher things in life. The intellectual world, the literary field, and the Press, mourn his loss along with his five sons and a daughter, the last of whom he shaped into an able lawyer perhaps in fulfilment of his having missed the vocation when service to the nation called him.

HIS PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

Srinivasan's philosphy of life, if one wants to label his outlook that way, lies in his attempt to integrate expression of any kind with life in its essence. He seeks to spot the rich seams in the deeper recesses of personality for replenishing a way of life which would be a continuity of the pattern that is so beautifully worked out in the classics. He longed to create the atmosphere in which the individual grew as an expression of a greater entity of which he was an integral part. It was not a mere idealisation of an unreal utopia that he postulated. Even fundamentally divergent patterns must have a frame of reference to mark their deviation. Existing patterns one sought to improve upon were necessarily old in relation to Time. On this basis an attempt to have one's roots in the past might help one better to plan a new design. This appeared to be the rationale of Srinivasan's intense search for the new visions he was seeking. He paid homage to tradition not because it was an unchanging residue, but because of the awareness that it contained the roots of growth. He therefore toyed with the idea of re-interpreting accepted concept of values for greater co-ordination with changing conditions. The written and the spoken word, literature in general, expression as a whole, must subserve this idea of paraphrasing the continuous growth of the mind. This, as far as one can comprehend, appeared to be Srinivasan's ideal. When he pointed to the inconsistencies in the Gita, in an article some years back much to the horror of those who held the book sacred, it was not just to shock adherents in a spirit of mere agnosticism but to draw attention to the more abiding truths to the exclusion of superficialities.

UNCONVENTIONAL

It is this kind of unconventional exposure of nonessentials that sometimes earned him the title of rebel or crank. The world is ever afraid of a crank because he is different; the initial difference might prove to be the starting point for a disturbing change in the concept of values.

(Contd. on page 9)

For The Week 22nd June To 28th June

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

WHILE the early part of the week may be taxing and also may lead to some short travel, the following days will be useful in profession and also in financial matters. The movement of Mars in the ascendent in his own camp may strengthen your conviction and make you more active. But it will be better to avoid emotion and rash driving. There is the prospect of expenses on land or building conveyance. You may be able to achieve some results in communication and in legal matters. In the home front, conditions are mixed and it is advisable to be patient in dealing with others. In the Professional field it will be better to consolidate and complete pending matters.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

YOUR financial affairs are now in the fore front. The mixed atmosphere at home has to be tolerated than corrected. The aspect of Mars on Venus will make you think about many matters with a new sense of vitality. Expenses will continue in family matters. The combination of Saturn and sun is not favourable to domestic comforts The week-end needs caution and care in public relations.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

OFFICIAL matters are prominent and it will be better to tackle them with realism. Health also may need some attention. Nervous weakness and over-work give some problems. But domestic atmosphere is not without its brighter side. You may be able to get finance and also you may try to collect outstandings. Efforts will be necessary in business. Devotional matters attract your attention. Public relations should be stimulated with care.

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

PROFESSION and Finance are in the forefront while you may enjoy home life to some-extent. There will also be expenses. Be tolerant in family matters as your attitude may be rigid. The transit of Jupiter and Mars will help new ideas and will enable you to achieve good results in official matters. Do not strain yourself too much. Some outstanding business matter will receive your attention. From Tuesday the week will be helpful in social and financial matters.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

WITH the change in the transit of Mars, a better climate is indicated in your domestic economy. Worries and some obstacles if they were in the past, would now disappear. However, family matters need continued attention as expenses are high and as physical energy is not upto requirements. Though income is satisfactory, some dissatisfaction is likely through some temporary factors. You may not lack in comforts. On Sunday and Monday do not strain too much and avoid strangers. Mid-week calls for close attention to public relations. The week-end is more helpful.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

THE week starts with a fresh idea to improve your prospects Due to the transit of Mars, you are advised to be patient and careful in dealing with others. Do not be hasty in any affair. It will be better to avoid emotion. Care is necessary in travel. But some unexpected money is also possible. Friends and communications will be useful at the present time.

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

There is more ambition now in the professional field. You may be able to see some well-wishers, in connection with profession or business. But at the moment, you cannot expect much in finance. Be satisfied with the present condition in the family. Borrowings and lack of business are some features. In public relations avoid emotion or heat. People may not understand you properly. Your attitude to elders should be flexible and cordial. At the beginning of the week there is more expense in the family. Wednesday or Thursday will be more active in your business or profession. Do not trust strangers in money matters.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THOUGH you may be able to make some money through hard work and by concentrating on business you are somewhat affected sometimes with over work. The movement of Saturn and Sun in the 8th place may not provide the needed good relations with others. Some obstacles in the politicial field and lack of satisfaction in official matters are likely. But the strong Jupiter and the powerful Mars will be much helpful. Th week-end is active.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

SOME minor illness and extreme weakness may be experienced by some of you. Money matters are also not up to the mark. Your mind will now be active particularly in family matters and in the affairs of children. Your dealings with others have to be guarded without giving room for emotion. Servant and superiors have to be carefully dealt with. But you may get some advantage if not money. Family atmosphere is also enjoyable.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

THOUGH profession is not bad, the financial return for your work is not satisfactory. There is a new element in family matters. Property and communication will receive your increased attention. But, arguments and discussions should be extremely objective. The beginning of the week as well as Friday and Saturday can stimulate your affairs to some extent.

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

THERE is some relief in the family stress. You will be able to see a brighter future. Finance is satisfactory but in regard to the affairs of youngsters fresh efforts are necessary. Some obstacles have to be surmounted. Do not depend too much on others and continue your personal efforts and attention both in official and domestic affairs. Most of the week is active.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THOUGH health may improve and you may feel somewhat energatic, at times there is the possibility of some disagreement in family matters. Heated discussion or too much talk should be avoided because emotion will be promineat. There is not much change in the family matters and there are still certain human relations, problems needing careful handling. But your thinking will be lofty and fruitful also. New ideas may come to you.

From page 8

In his worldSrinivasan liked to edit the Gita and Manu shorn of all the outmoded dogmas so that the eternal principles contained therein might more easily be accessible. Yes, Srinivasan was dreaming of a world quite different from what we are accustomed to; but it was not a mere futuristic picture of probabilities. It derived from an appreciation of the essence of human relationship where each individual was an expression of a corporate personality. Mutual understanding, with its concomitant identity of outlook, tempered by a discipline which would have reference to a minimum code of conduct on the social level, was to be one of the aspects of such a world.

To think out a design for living on this model needed so much awareness of real ties that the first impression that Srinivasan was indulging in mere abstractions soon disappeared. Still, to any one who listened to his thoughts he always thought aloud—seldom spoke in the usual sense–the pace was rather breath-taking. It was matched only by the range which seemed almost unlimited. Not unoften, therefore, one had the illusion of incoherence, lulled into a kind of intellectual ecstasy Any attempt to get abreast of the flow of ideas at the same rate as he formulated them sometimes turned out to be a proof of the fallacy of the infinitesimal zero.

From page 3

Banks Can Help Contain...

The financial services they extend to entrepreneurs are:

1. Direct loans to industrial concerns (other than for exports)
2. Underwriting of and direct subscriptions to shares and debentures of industrial concerns.
3. Refinance of industrial loans
4. Rediscounting of bills
5. Subscriptions to shares and bonds of financial institutions
6. Direct loans for exports
7. Refinance of export credits
8. Foreign line of credit
9. Guarantees for loans and deferred payments
10. Export guarantees

The total assistance sanctioned and disbursed by financial institutions (IDBI, IFC, ICICI, SFCs, SIDCs, UTI and LIC) over the last eighteen years is Rs. 2665 crores sanctioned and Rs. 1834 crores disbursed.

FUTURE ROLE

It is in this background that we have to examine the future role of public sector financial institutions. The greatest advantage of bank nationalisation is that the Government has secured a command over resources which it needs for implementing developmental programmes on a nation-wide scale. The priority sectors like small-scale industry, export, agriculture and technocrats, which were neglected for a long time, are now substantially helped by nationalised banks. It is true we have still a long way to go in meeting these demands. In a country of the size of India where more than 85% of the population lives from hand to mouth and mostly in rural areas, it is imperative to provide them minimum necessities of life. How can we put up with conditions where a brilliant technocrat or an exceptionally bright scientist is not able to find avenues for his talent whereas others, neither equally qualified nor potentially capable, are able to control resources? If such a brilliant technocrat or scientist approaches you and gives you his definition of credit-worthiness as consisting of ability, hard work, intelligence and experience, you have to accept his argument that ability, hard work and experience are more credit-worthy than inherited wealth. Our banks, therefore, have to look after the small entrepreneurs, agriculturists and others who seek self-employment.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE

Quicker turn over and rapid import substitution on a mass scale will take care of prices and foreign exchange reserves. Once this capacity is developed, exports will automatically pick up. If this line is to succeed completely, industrial truce for a definite length of time is a 'must'. Price paid for such a truce is an insurance for its success. Once the truce is signed, a moratorium on strikes and lock-outs will change the psychology of frustration into the psychology of hope. If a similar truce can be negotiated at the level of political parties, it will herald an era of peace and prosperity.

No power can compete with a country which has built up a sound base for self-employment. Whatever efforts we may make, it is not possible to employ 70% of our population on agriculture alone. 30 to 40% of them will have to be employed either in industry or will have to seek self-employment. We are, therefore wedded to developing a strong agro-industrial base in addition to providing incentives for persuading industrialists to start industries in rural areas.

The public sector financial institutions have a great responsibility bound not only covering the large masses of the poor living in rural area, directly or indirectly, but have the more serious responsibility of promoting and financing self-employment schemes. They have to take into account the frustration of the educated youth today. Unless their frustration is contained, we cannot hope to have peaceful development. You must realise how many brilliant young men are oppressed by poverty and are unable to prosecute their studies. If this situation is not tackled, the frustration of youth will assume alarming proportions.

In a country sucked of its vitality, tugged under the deadening weight of social, economic and political backwardness, and handicapped by outmoded customs and beliefs, it is not an easy job to think of or develop the concept of planning. It takes time to change the psychology and convert it into an active dynamic force. It will then require an economic colossus, possessing rare economic acumen and inexhaustible patience, to convert that dynamism into a rapid but balanced economic growth. Balanced growth has to be compatible with social objectives of absence of concentration of economic power and equality of opportunity, without sacrificing either optimum utilisation of resources or rapid generation of opportunities of employment.

One will have to bear in mind to reduce dependence on outside agencies as early as one can and to prevent unnecessary out-flow of raw materials. Let us examine where we have altered in this process. There was a time when all the requirements of rapid balanced growth could not be looked into simultaneously. The infrastructure of basic industries had to be undertaken in spite of our realisation that returns would be considerably delayed. Nationalisation had to be undertaken to prevent lopsided growth with its political consequences, sometimes at the cost of temporary dislocation or may be, a little set-back. Investments had to be geared to the strengthening of the sinews of the population, sometimes at the cost of delayed growth of our economy.

OBJECTIVE OF GROWTH

Luckily we have got over all those difficulties. Even a fresher look at the functioning of the financial institutions will convince us that with appropriate adjustments here and there, they can be geared not only to the acceleration of growth but ushering in of prosperity soon.

The objective of growth is always tacked on to the requirements of raising the standards of living and meeting the pressures of increased population. We have been told by experts that unless more than 7% growth is ensured, our basic requirements cannot be met. Luckily this is possible. The public sector undertakings which had become a drain, have now started looking up. The private sector has also realised that public sector is complementary rather than competitive. Both have to compete with outside agencies. In that spirit of accommodating each other and gaining maximum advantage out of association with either accelerated growth of more than 7% is possible; but what the public financial institutions have to do is to spot avenues where growth can even be higher. Industries and institutions anxious for rapid turnover and anxious to prevent stagnation alone should enjoy their support. Those who compete in maintaining a balance between demand and supply should be encouraged. Financial institutions, specially banks, should be continuously on the look out for offering incentives for saving and capital formation. Our requirements are known to foreign manufacturers. They form a cartel and make us pay through our nose. If we can build up capacity to enter foreign market when they least expect us to do both for purchases and sales and if we build up reserves which can be unloaded when the market is favourable, we can turn the corner. There are periods of shortages and unexpected surpluses in foreign markets. Can our financial institutions assist us to cash on them?

Decentralised economy, supported wisely by financial institutions, always gives richer dividends and creates minimum obstruction. If the financial institutions can cut down delays, appreciate expertise, develop insight into the opening of new avenues, rather than continue to be security-minded, tremendous capacity to compete with the world can be generated. Anything that stagnates the economy or free flow of consumer goods should be tabooed. Encouragement to maximum utilisation of scarce raw materials and anxiety to utilise optimum installed capacity should not only be encouraged but supported by short term and long term financial facilities on advantageous terms. Bulk of our resources are in rural area. Sooner the financial institutions concentrate on them, the better. Nothing should be done which will encourage black marketing and hoarding. Every effort should be directed to the intotal elimination. I have no doubt that our financial institutions are aware that even now efforts are afoot to create new vested interests and exploit shortages to personal advantage. Black marketing is a challenge to our ability to manage our finances. The practical experience and keen insight developed by our financial institutions are assets which can detect these efforts and scotch them in no time. They have ability, resources and expertise. What is needed is a composite and collective approach.

Light Decomposes Water

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) may soon be able change water into fuel. Hydrogen, a component of water, is a tremendously volatile, highly efficient fuel. The MIT group is using ultraviolet light to decompose water into its component elements—hydrogen and oxygen. Unfortunately, the reaction is not very efficient. Only one per cent of the energy of the light can be converted successfully. And special light is needed to produce the reaction. Purple light of sufficiently high frequency to be invisible is generated by a laser. This is focussed on a titanium dioxide crystal in a beaker of water. A platinum wire passes less than a fourth of a volt of electricity through the water and hydrogen and oxygen are bubbled out of the beaker. While working toward improving the efficiency of this system, the scientists also hope to eventually use this reaction to produce electricity.

Goodbye To Books

The French Ministry of Culture recently made a survey to see how much the population was interested in books. It found that more than half of all French adults never read books, preferring television as the main form of entertainment. Only those aged fifteen to nineteen read regularly. Commenting on the findings, a French writer said: "This appetite for reading hardly lasts. As soon as they leave school, the big readers no longer read."

From page 2

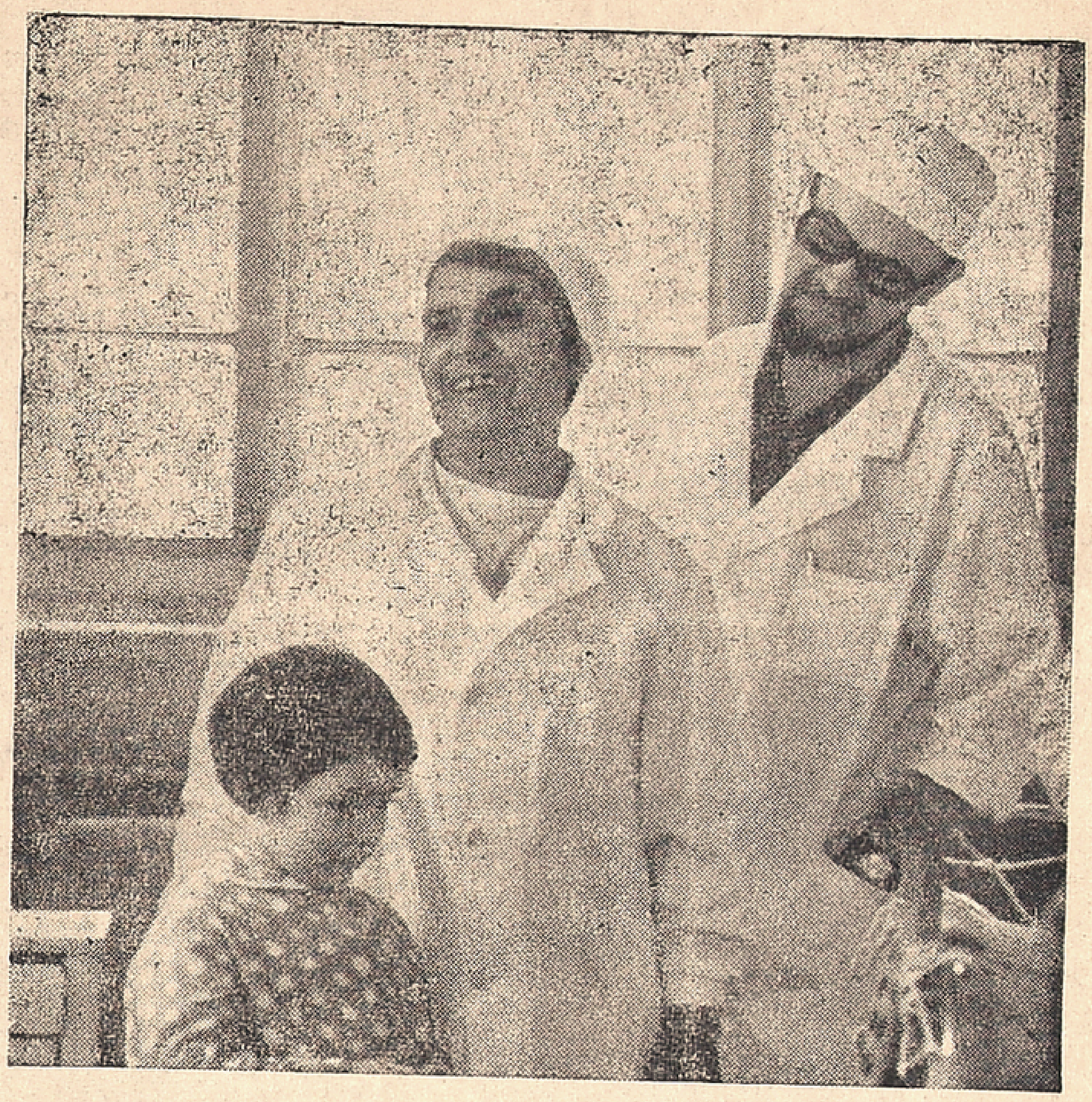
In 1928 they together organised the first Institute of Neurosurgery in the USSR and opened the first clinical department with just 25 beds.

The story begins on June 23, 1941, the second day of the war of the Soviet people against Nazi Germany.

Sophia who had been a student only the other day started assisting in surgical operations. Soon she had to do all that independently. During the four long years of war she performed more than 3,000 brain operations. Thus it happened that instead of her choosing neurosurgery, neurosurgery chose her.

When the war was over, Sophia returned to Moscow as an experienced surgeon, where she successfully completed a post-graduate course. Then Professor Arendt invited his old student to work with him at the Institute of Neurosurgery.

Foundations of Neurosurgery of Children, one of the first text-books in the world on the subject has been compiled by Professor Andrei Arendt and his talented student Sophia Nersesyants. They themselves have written several of its chapters. I was told that Sophia Nersesyants has just completed a monograph on the surgery of brain tumours in infants and babies.



Sofia Nersesyants is happy—Little Lenochka is recovering.

There cannot be a better reward for a doctor than the smile of a cured child.

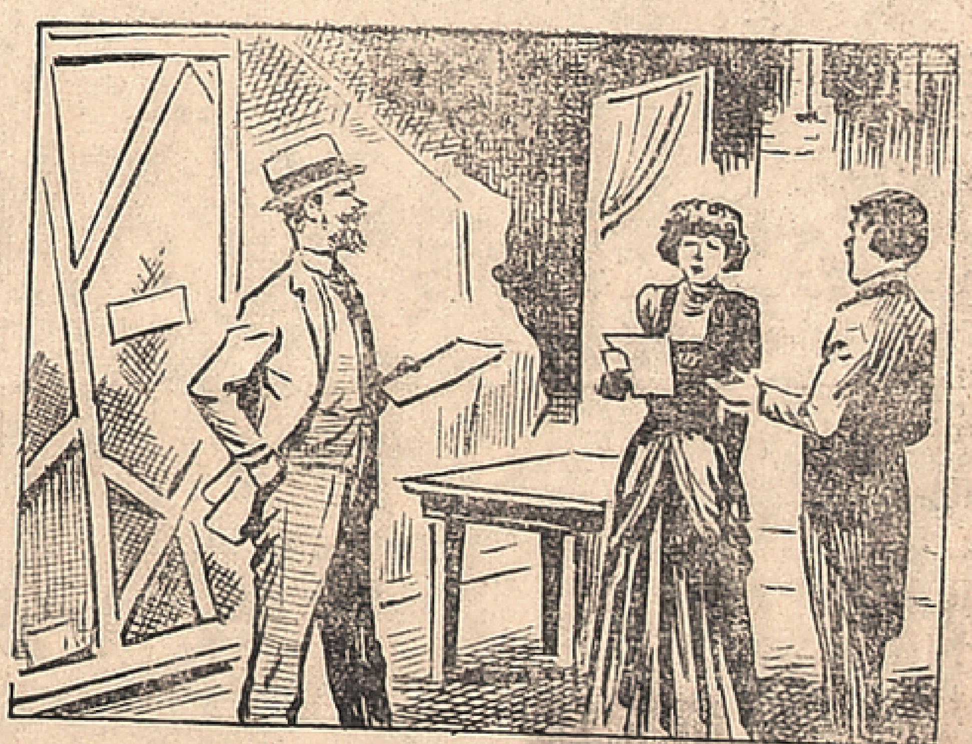
FAMOUS ACTRESSES

Ellen Terry

When it came to playing Lady Macbeth. Ellen was nervous—she excelled when charm, vivacity and pathos were called for. She studied the part in great depth and brought to it an entirely new, more human interpretation. Sargent painted her in the role holding the crown exultantly above her head.

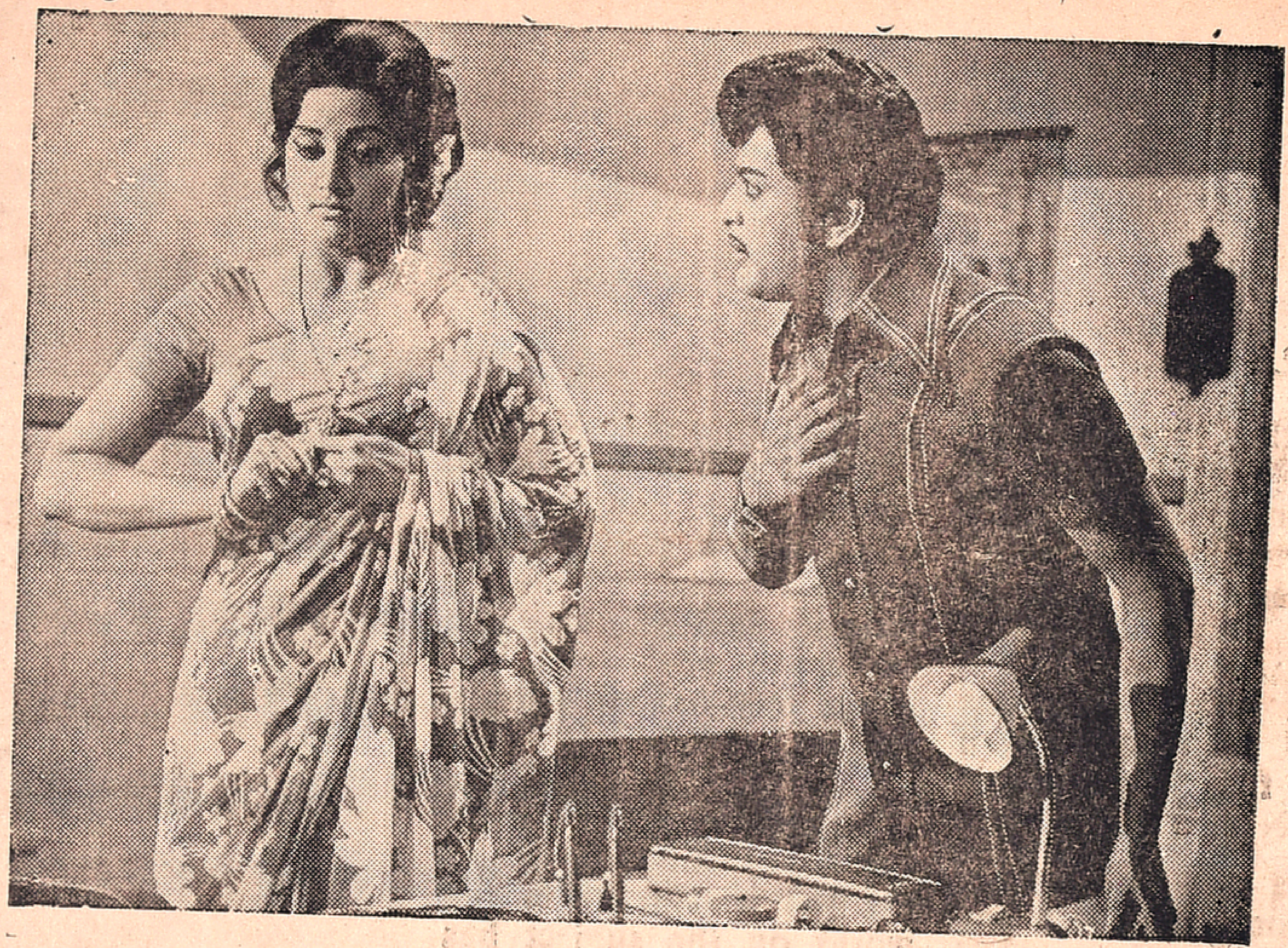
During a Scottish tour in 1883 Ellen had been impressed by a rock called Ailsa Craig as she sailed past in a yacht. She thought it a marvellous stage name and had her children's names changed, and Edy appeared on the stage as Ailsa Craig and Teddy as Gordon Craig.

However, it was as a stage designer of genius that her wayward, irresponsible son made his mark on the theatre. He would turn up unannounced after periods abroad, wrapped in a long cloak and sporting a broad brimmed hat. Ellen worried over him, adored him and his children, and often supported them all.



For a number of years the playwright George Bernard Shaw courted Ellen on paper but refused to meet her, although he was eventually obliged to when she started rehearsals for 'Captain Brass-bound's Conversion', which he had written for her. Their correspondence became famous when published, and is a joy to read.

Film News In Pictures



Is Mu. Ka. Muthu trying to justify his actions to confused Padmapriya? A scene from "Anaya Vilakku".

A charming pose by newface Deepa. She is acting in an important role in the Tamil film "Antharangam".

Jaishankar and A. Sakuntala as they appear in a scene in "Mamiyar Veedu".

Printed and published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor D. Krishnamurthy